UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/872,978	05/31/2001	Jyotirmoy Paul	50277-1608	3037

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EXAMINER
LIN, KENNY S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2154	

DATE MAILED: 09/30/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Office Action Summary</td><td>Application No.</td><td colspan="2">Applicant(s)</td></tr>
<tr><td>09/872,978</td><td colspan="2">PAUL ET AL.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Examiner</td><td>Art Unit</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Kenny Lin</td><td>2154</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>31 May 2001</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-66* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-66* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>all</u>.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1-66 are presented for examination.

2.   The submitted IDS have been considered.

3.   Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

4.   The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it fails to fall within the range of 50 to 150 words. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6.   Claims 1-8, 22, 25, 27, 34-41, 55, 58 and 60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being

anticipated by Schwartz et al (Schwartz), US 6,473,609.

7.   As per claims 1 and 34, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed including a method of

interacting with a client process on a mobile device connected to a network over a wireless link

(col.11, lines 5-18), the method comprising the steps of:

    a. Receiving at a mobile interactions server a first message from the client process

        indicating a first action by a user of the mobile device (col.13, lines 26-32, 39-58),

        the first action related to a first graphical element displayed on the device for

        requesting a service from an application (col.12, lines 32-43, col.13, lines 1-3, 13-

        19, 26-32, 39-58);

    b. Based on the first message, determining whether the action is associated with an

        event type of a plurality of predetermined event types (col.13, lines 29-31);

    c. If it is determined the action is not associated with the event type (col.13, lines

        29-32, display next display screen), then, without invoking any method of the

        application, generating first data describing any change in the first graphical

        element (col.13, lines 29-38); and sending the first data to the client process for

        changing the display of the first graphical element (col.13, lines 32-58).

8.   As per claims 2 and 35, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 1 and 34.

Schwartz further taught to comprise, if it is determined the action is associated with the event

type (col.14, lines 10-25), then performing the steps of:

    a. Generating second data describing a particular event of the event type (col.14, lines 10-25, request);

    b. Invoking a particular event handling method of the application to provide the service, the particular event handling method associated with the event type (col.14, lines 18-58); and passing the second data to the event handling method (col.14, lines 10-16).

9. As per claims 3 and 36, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 1 and 34. Schwartz further taught to comprise that before said step of receiving the first message, the step of:

    a. Receiving second data from the application describing the first graphical element and indicating one or more event handling methods associated with the first graphical element (col.8, lines 52-62, col.9, lines 32-39, col.12, lines 39-48, col.16, lines 30-66); and

    b. Passing the second data to the client process for displaying the first graphical element (col.9, lines 32-39).

10. As per claims 4 and 37, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 3 and 36. wherein each of the one or more event handling methods is associated with one event type of the plurality of predetermined event types.

11.   As per claims 5 and 38, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 2 and 35.

Schwartz further taught that the particular event handling method is associated with one event

type of the plurality of predetermined event types (col.14, lines 10-58, URL requesting).

12.   As per claims 6 and 39, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 5 and 38.

Schwartz further taught that a name of the particular event handling method indicates the one

event type with which it is associated (col.19, lines 33-44).

13.   As per claims 7 and 40, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 2 and 35.

Schwartz further taught that the particular event handling method is associated with the first

graphical element (col.14, lines 10-58).

14.   As per claims 8 and 41, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 1 and 34.

Schwartz further taught that the plurality of predetermined events types does not indicate an

event type associated with the user of the mobile device pressing a character key (col.19, lines

33-44).

15.   As per claims 22 and 55, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 2 and 35.

Schwartz further taught to comprise, if the particular event handling method determines not to

complete processing of the particular event, then receiving third data indicating a particular

exception in a particular event exception handling method of the mobile interactions server for

skipping all remaining event handling methods for the particular event (col. 16, lines 8-29,

pressing the key stops processes of particular events and return to other page).

16.   As per claims 25 and 58, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 2 and 35.

Schwartz did not specifically teach that the particular event handling method inherits from a first

event handling interface provided by the mobile interactions server, the first event handling

interface defining the plurality of event types (figs. 5A-5B, figs. 7A-7D).

17.   As per claims 27 and 60, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed including a method of

interacting with a client process on a mobile device connected to a network over a wireless link,

the method comprising the steps of:

    a.   Sending from an application to a mobile interactions server first data describing a

        first graphical element for display on the mobile device (col. 8, lines 48-62, col. 13,

        lines 1-3) and one or more event handling methods of the application associated

        with the first graphical element (col. 12, lines 48-67);

    b.   Receiving at a particular event handling method of the plurality of event handling

        methods second data describing an event having a particular event type of a

        plurality of predetermined event types in response to an action by a user of the

        mobile device (col. 12, lines 32-43, col. 13, lines 1-3, 13-19, 26-32, 39-58, col. 14,

        lines 10-58); and

    c.   Providing a service for the client process in response to receiving the second data

        (col. 14, lines 10-58), wherein

    i. The particular event handling method is associated with the particular

       event type (col.14, lines 10-25), and

    ii. The action is determined by the mobile interactions server to be associated

       with the particular event type (col.13, lines 29-38, col.14, lines 10-25).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

18.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

19.   Claims 9-19, 26, 42-52 and 59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Schwartz et al (Schwartz), US 6,473,609, in view of "Official Notice".

20.   As per claims 9, 12, 15, 17 and 42, 45, 48 and 50, Schwartz taught the invention

substantially as claimed in claims 1 and 34. Schwartz further taught that the first graphical

element is included in a page of one or more graphical elements associated with requesting the

service from the application (col.13, lines 1-3, 39-58, 64-67, col.14, lines 1-9). Schwartz taught

to define event types (col.19, lines 32-44). Schwartz did not specifically teach that the plurality

of predetermined event types includes an exit-graphical-element event type, an enter-graphical-

element event type, an exit-page event type, an enter-page event type and a special-key-pressed

event type. "Official Notice" is taken that the limitations narrowed by these claims are

considered obvious and furthermore a matter of design choice in naming and defining the event types. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Schwartz and further include various events types of different categories to enhance Schwartz's method and further define event types (col.19, lines 32-44).

21.   As per claims 10-11, 13-14, 16, 18-19 and 43-44, 46-47, 49 and 51-52, Schwartz taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 9, 12, 15, 17, 42, 45, 48 and 50. Schwartz further taught to determine whether the first message indicates the first action corresponds to one of moving a cursor from the first graphical element and pressing an enter key (col.13, lines 15-24, 47-63); determining whether the first message indicates the first action corresponds to moving a cursor onto the first graphical element (col.13, lines 15-24); determining whether the first message indicates the first action corresponds to pressing an enter key on a graphical element associated with a reference to a different page (col.14, lines 10-25, col.16, lines 8-29); determining whether the first message indicates the first action corresponds to pressing an enter key on a last graphical element on the page (col.13, lines 58-63, col.14, lines 10-16); determining whether the first message indicates the first action corresponds to one of pressing a page-back key (Back), pressing a page-forward key (Ok) and pressing a menu key (Home, col.16, lines 8-29); determining whether the first message indicates the first action corresponds to pressing an enter key on a graphical element associated with a main menu item (col.9, lines 15-26); the first graphical element is included in a page of one or more graphical elements associated with requesting the service from the application and the application includes one or more pages (col.13, lines 1-3, 39-58, 64-67, col.14, lines 1-9); determining whether the first message

indicates the first action corresponds to pressing an enter key on a last graphical element on a

page without a reference to a different page (pressing Ok button there are no other referencing

page). Schwartz further taught to define event types (col.19, lines 32-44). Schwartz did not

specifically teach to define the event types if the first action does correspond to pressing the key.

However, "Official Notice" is taken that the limitations narrowed by these definitions in event

types are considered obvious and furthermore a matter of design choice of naming event types.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made

to combine the teaching of Schwartz and further define event types of specific actions in

Schwartz's method to identify specific activities.

22.   As per claims 26 and 59, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 25 and 58.

Schwartz did not specifically teach that the first event handling interface inherits from a JAVA

event handling interface. However, Schwartz taught that different types markup languages can

be used in implementing the data format for display (col.8, lines 55-67). "Official Notice" is

taken that the advantage of using JAVA is well known and expected in the art. It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the

teachings of Schwartz and the use of JAVA and enable Schwartz's method to support JAVA

event handling interface in displaying events in supporting JAVA programmed applications.

23.   Claims 20-21, 23-24, 28, 53-54, 56-57 and 61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Schwartz et al (Schwartz), US 6,473,609, in view of Gamo, US

6,279,121.

24.   As per claims 20 and 53, Schwartz taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims

2 and 35. Schwartz did not specifically teach that if the particular event handling method

determines no more pages of one or more graphical elements are to be provided by the

application, then receiving third data indicating a particular exception in a particular event

exception handling method of the mobile interactions server for exiting the application. Gamo

taught to detect event exceptions and use event exception handling methods to resolve exception

events with corresponding pre-set processes (col.3, lines 3-7, 13-42, col.21, lines 31-53, 61-68,

col.22, lines 1-3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to combine the teachings of Schwartz and Gamo because Gamo's teaching

of registering exception events and event exception handling methods provides Schwartz's

method of registering all possible event exceptions and methods of resolving them in order to

resolve the occurred application interruptions in Schwartz's method (see Gamo, col.1, lines 18-

22, col.3, lines 13-17).

25.   As per claims 21 and 54, Schwartz taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims

2 and 35. Schwartz further taught to comprise if the particular event handling method

determines a request is to be made to a network resource having a particular URL address, then

receiving third data indicating the URL address in a particular event of the mobile interactions

server for sending the request to the network resource (col.16, lines 16-58). Schwartz did not

specifically teach the third data indicating a particular exception in a particular event exception

handling method of the mobile interactions server. Gamo taught to indicate event exceptions and

use event exception handling methods to resolve exception events (col.3, lines 3-7, 13-42, col.21, lines 31-53, 61-68, col.22, lines 1-3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Schwartz and Gamo because Gamo's teaching of registering exception events and event exception handling methods provides Schwartz's method of registering all possible event exceptions and methods of indicating and resolving them in order to resolve the occurred application interruptions in Schwartz's method (see Gamo, col.1, lines 18-22, col.3, lines 13-17).

26.   As per claims 23-24 and 56-57, Schwartz taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 2 and 35. Schwartz did not specifically teach to comprise, if the particular event handling method determines not to complete processing of the particular event, then receiving third data indicating a particular exception in a particular event exception handling method of the mobile interactions server for invoking all remaining event handling methods of the application for the particular event or only the event handling methods of the mobile interactions server for the particular event. Gamo taught to register event exceptions and use pre-set event exception handling methods to resolve exception events (col.3, lines 3-7, 13-42, col.21, lines 31-53, 61-68, col.22, lines 1-3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Schwartz and Gamo because Gamo's teaching of registering exception events and event exception handling methods provides Schwartz's method of registering all possible event exceptions and methods of indicating and resolving them in order to resolve the occurred application interruptions in Schwartz's method (see Gamo, col.1, lines 18-22, col.3, lines 13-17).

27.   As per claims 28 and 61, Schwartz taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims

27 and 60. Schwartz did not specifically teach that the method further comprising the steps of:

determining whether to invoke an exception handling method of the mobile interactions server;

and if it is determined to invoke the exception handling method, then sending third data

describing a particular exception to the exception handling method. Gamo taught to detect event

exceptions and determine whether to use event exception handling methods to resolve exception

events (col.3, lines 3-7, 13-42, col.21, lines 31-53, 61-68, col.22, lines 1-3). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the

teachings of Schwartz and Gamo because Gamo's teaching of registering exception events and

event exception handling methods provides Schwartz's method of registering all possible event

exceptions and methods of indicating and resolving them in order to resolve the occurred

application interruptions in Schwartz's method (see Gamo, col.1, lines 18-22, col.3, lines 13-17).

28.   Claims 29-33 and 62-66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Schwartz and Gamo as applied to claims 28 and 61 above, and further in view of "Official

Notice".

29.   As per claims 29-33 and 62-66, Schwartz and Gamo taught the invention substantially as

claimed in claims 28 and 61. Gamo further taught to register event exceptions (col.3, lines 3-7,

13-42, col.21, lines 31-53, 61-68, col.22, lines 1-3). Schwartz and Gamo did not specifically

teach that the particular exception is associated with no more pages of one or more graphical

elements for the client process; with redirecting the mobile interactions server to a network

resource having a particular URL address, with aborting all event handlers for the event, with

interruption the particular event handler for the event; or with invoking only an event handler of

the mobile interactions server for the event. "Official Notice" is taken that the limitations

narrowed by these claims are considered obvious and furthermore a matter of design choice in

defining particular exceptions. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Schwartz and Gamo because

Gamo's teaching of registering exception events enables Schwartz's method to define and

indicate exception events (see Gamo, col. 1, lines 18-22, col. 3, lines 13-17).

Conclusion

30.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure.

Brittenham et al, US 5,905,486.

DuFresne, US 5,835,712.

Santoro et al, US 6,724,403.

Kanevsky, US 6,300,947.

Daswani et al, US 6,477,565.

Sasagawa, US 6,681,245.

Chapman et al, US 6,594,774.

Beresin, US 6,788,667.

Dutta et al, US 6,615,212.

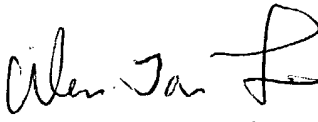MacPhail, US 6,754,660.

Nicolas et al, US 6,593,944.

31.   A shortened statutory period for reply to this Office action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action.

32.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Kenny Lin whose telephone number is (703) 305-0438 and will

be (571) 272-3968 after October 18, 2004. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 AM to 5

PM Tue.-Fri. and every other Monday.

        If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on (703) 305-8498. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

        Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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September 27, 2004